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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
15 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

16 TASER INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware  
17 corporation,

Case No.

18 Plaintiff,

**COMPLAINT**

19 vs.  
20 STINGER SYSTEMS, INC., a Nevada  
21 corporation; JAMES F. MCNULTY, Jr., a  
22 Nevada resident; and ROBERT GRUDER, a  
Florida resident,

**(Securities Fraud under 15 U.S.C. §  
78j; Trade Libel; Unfair Competition  
under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §  
1125; Abuse of Process; Injunctive  
Relief)**

**(Jury Trial Demanded)**

Defendants.

1 Plaintiff, TASER International, Inc. ("TASER"), for its Complaint against  
2 Defendants Stinger Systems, Inc. ("Stinger"), James F. McNulty, Jr., and Robert Gruder  
3 (collectively "Defendants") alleges as follows:

4 **NATURE OF THE CASE**

5 1. This action seeks money damages and injunctive relief because of the  
6 Defendants' ongoing plot to damage TASER through fraudulent and misleading press  
7 releases, defamatory "whisper campaigns" to potential customers and investors of  
8 TASER, and the Defendants' use of lawsuits for marketing purposes, rather than as a  
9 vehicle for seeking relief from the Court.

10 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

11 2. This Court has jurisdiction over the matters asserted herein under 28 U.S.C.  
12 §§ 1331, 1332, and 1367, and under 15 U.S.C. § 78aa.

13 3. Venue properly lies with this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and 15  
14 U.S.C. § 78aa.

15 **PARTIES**

16 4. Plaintiff TASER International, Inc. ("TASER") is a Delaware corporation  
17 with its principal place of business at 17800 N. 85th Street, Scottsdale, Arizona 85255-  
18 6311.

19 5. Defendant Stinger Systems, Inc. ("Stinger") is a Nevada corporation with  
20 its principal place of business at 2701 N. Rocky Point Drive, Suite 1130, Tampa, Florida  
21 33607.

6. Defendant Robert Gruder (“Gruder”) was the Chief Executive Officer of Stinger during the majority of the events described herein. Currently, Gruder is the Chairman and President of Stinger. Gruder is a Florida resident.

7. Gruder has significant contacts with the State of Nevada and has purposefully availed himself of the benefits and protections of Nevada law, including by acting as the CEO of Stinger, a Nevada Corporation. Moreover, Gruder, both personally and in his capacity as Stinger CEO, has taken and/or threatened to take various acts which are directed towards and will cause injuries to the citizens of the State of Nevada.

8. Defendant James F. McNulty, Jr. (“McNulty”) is a Nevada resident who, among other things, provides legal counsel to Stinger.

9. At all times relevant to this Complaint, McNulty was an agent of Stinger authorized to speak and act on behalf of Stinger.

## **COMPANIES AND INDIVIDUALS RELEVANT TO THIS MATTER**

## A. TASER International.

10. TASER was founded in 1993 by Rick and Tom Smith. The company develops numerous technologies for use by law enforcement, military, private security, and consumers. TASER is well-known for its TASER® Electronic Control Device (“ECD”) product line.

11. An ECD is a device that delivers electrical current to a subject, temporarily incapacitating that subject. Unlike a "stun gun," which usually requires direct physical contact between the subject and the device, TASER's ECDs can fire small probes that

1 attach to a subject and allow a user to temporarily incapacitate the subject from a  
2 distance.

3       12. TASER has had significant success marketing its ECDs. Over 13,000 law  
4 enforcement, correctional, and military agencies in 44 countries deploy TASER ECDs.  
5 Since 1998, TASER has sold over 359,000 ECDs to law enforcement, and over 176,000  
6 in the consumer market. TASER has expanded its product offerings beyond ECDs into  
7 other areas, such as tactical support equipment.

8       13. TASER began publicly trading on the NASDAQ-GS in May, 2001 under  
9 the "TASR" ticker symbol.

10      14. As TASER is a publicly-traded company, Yahoo! Finance  
11 (<http://finance.yahoo.com>) maintains a webpage dedicated to news and financial  
12 information related to TASER.

13      15. When TASER's ticker symbol is mentioned in a press release, whether that  
14 press release is issued by TASER, a competitor, or a wholly unrelated company, the press  
15 release will automatically appear on TASER's Yahoo! Finance Bulletin Board.

16      B. **Stinger Systems and Gruder.**

17      16. Defendant Stinger produces a competing ECD. Stinger is a publicly-traded  
18 company, which trades on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board and the Pink Sheets,  
19 under the "STIY.OB" ticker symbol.

20      17. Gruder was Stinger's CEO during the majority of the events described  
21 herein. Gruder was also the company's second-largest shareholder.

1           18. In or about 2004, McNulty sold patents and molds to Stinger in exchange  
2 for \$100,000 and 75,000 shares of Stinger stock.

3           19. Upon information and belief, McNulty, with Gruder's approval, drafted  
4 press releases for Stinger, in which he made false statements of material fact, and/or  
5 omitted to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of  
6 the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

7           20. On January 28, 2008, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed a  
8 complaint against Stinger and Gruder in the Northern District of Georgia. The complaint  
9 alleges that Stinger and Gruder issued press releases and direct mailings in which they  
10 made material misrepresentations and omissions regarding Stinger's products, artificially  
11 inflating the price of Stinger stock and "causing a spike in trading volume," in violation  
12 of 15 U.S.C. 78j(b).

13           21. In 2008, Gruder stepped down as CEO of Stinger, and now holds the titles  
14 of Chairman and President of Stinger.

15           C. **James F. McNulty, Jr.**

16           22. McNulty is an attorney, licensed to practice in the State of California but,  
17 upon information and belief, is living in or near Las Vegas, Nevada.

18           23. Upon information and belief, McNulty holds several patents for designs  
19 and molds for ECDs and similar devices.

20           24. At one time, McNulty held stock in both Stinger and a company called Law  
21 Enforcement Associates, which stock he obtained by selling molds and patents to these  
22 companies.

1       25. McNulty drafted press releases for several companies which sell ECDs and  
2 other devices in competition with TASER. Relevant to this matter, McNulty has drafted  
3 press releases for Bestex Company, Inc. and Stinger.

4                  **D. Bestex Company, Inc.**

5       26. Bestex Company, Inc. (“Bestex”) is a privately-held company that  
6 distributes and sells a variety of products, including flashlights, alloy wheels, and stun  
7 guns. Bestex does not distribute or sell a projectile-based ECD. Rather, it distributes and  
8 sells traditional “stun guns” or stun batons, which require direct contact between the  
9 subject and the device.

10      27. Yong Suk Park (“Park”) is the owner of Bestex. He is a Korean national,  
11 and upon information and belief, is not fluent in English.

12      28. McNulty has publicly claimed that he has represented Bestex *pro bono* in  
13 litigation. See “Bestex Company, Inc. to Introduce New Projectile Stun Gun Models to  
14 Consumer Market,” January 17, 2008, attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated by  
15 reference.

16      29. McNulty drafted press releases at the request of Bestex and Park with the  
17 goal being to harm TASER and drive down the price of TASER’s stock. In these press  
18 releases, Park is quoted, speaking fluent English.

19      30. Upon information and belief, McNulty drafted press releases for Bestex, in  
20 which he made false statements of material fact, and/or omitted to state a material fact  
21 necessary in order to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which they  
22 were made, not misleading.

1           **E. Law Enforcement Associates/Audio Intelligence Devices.**

2           31. Law Enforcement Associates (“LEA”) produces and sells surveillance  
3 equipment for use by law enforcement. The company maintains an audio-based  
4 intelligence unit, Audio Intelligence Devices (“AID”) tasked with developing audio  
5 surveillance devices, such as body bugs, micro recorders, and other stealth recording  
6 devices.

7           32. LEA/AID is a publicly traded company which trades on the American  
8 Stock Exchange (“AMEX”) under the “AID” ticker symbol.

9           33. Paul Feldman (“Feldman”) is the President and Treasurer of LEA/AID.

10          34. As discussed above, McNulty owned certain stun gun patents and molds.  
11 In or about 2004, McNulty sold patents to LEA in exchange for 750,000 shares of  
12 restricted LEA stock.

13          35. Also in or about 2004, McNulty sold to LEA molds for a competing stun  
14 gun in exchange for an additional 20,000 shares of restricted LEA stock.

15          36. On several occasions, McNulty approached Feldman and encouraged  
16 Feldman to involve LEA in business arrangements organized by McNulty.

17          37. This Complaint specifically refers to two conversations between McNulty  
18 and Feldman: a telephone conversation that took place on January 25, 2007, and an in-  
19 person conversation between them that took place on February 27, 2008.

20           **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

21          38. Through the use of false and misleading press releases, authored by  
22 McNulty and issued by Bestex, or authored by McNulty with, on information and belief,

1 Gruder's assistance or approval, and issued by Stinger, defendants conspired, attempted,  
2 and succeeded in damaging TASER and in manipulating the stock prices of TASER and  
3 Stinger.

4       39. Upon information and belief, McNulty owned shares of Stinger stock and  
5 LEA stock when he authored misleading press releases. He acquired these shares  
6 through the sales of patents and molds, as described above. And as alleged above,  
7 Gruder was the second-largest shareholder of Stinger.

8       40. McNulty and Gruder had the means and motive to issue false and  
9 misleading press releases targeting TASER.

10       41. The false and misleading information put out by McNulty and Gruder have  
11 damaged TASER's reputation and business prospects and, as they intended, have  
12 artificially manipulated TASER's stock price, thus further damaging TASER. Indeed,  
13 McNulty privately bragged in the February 27, 2008 conversation with that he personally  
14 "sent TASER down 150 million dollars in a day and a half" by his press releases,  
15 apparently referring to TASER's loss of market capital as a result of the depressed stock  
16 price.

17       42. By issuing false and misleading information and artificially depressing  
18 TASER's share price, the Defendants have damaged TASER by, among other things,  
19 causing some investors to "short" TASER stock, and causing investors to be more  
20 hesitant to infuse capital into the company, thus making capital scarcer and raising the  
21 cost of capital to the company. The company's reputation is also damaged by the false  
22

1 information, thus harming the company's sales and potentially improving the sales of the  
2 company's competitors, including Stinger.

3       43. In addition, under contracts with its employees and directors, TASER is  
4 required to issue options to purchase TASER stock to certain of those employees and  
5 directors. The exercise price of these stock options is set at the trading value of the stock  
6 on the day of issuance, so that when options are issued at a time during which TASER's  
7 stock price is artificially depressed by virtue of Defendants' actions, the exercise price for  
8 the stock option is artificially low. When the employee or officer thus subsequently  
9 exercises the option by paying the exercise price to the company, the company receives  
10 less money than it would have received but for the Defendants' actions.

11       44. The Defendants' fraudulent manipulation of TASER's stock price also  
12 damaged TASER by increasing the charge to earnings that TASER must take for issuing  
13 the options. Pursuant to generally accepted accounting principles, the value of stock  
14 purchase options must be taken as a charge against a company's earnings. And as a  
15 result of the artificial manipulation of TASER's stock price by the Defendants as  
16 described in this Complaint, TASER's stock price became more volatile, which in turn  
17 increased the company's stock-based compensation expense, thus reducing the  
18 company's earnings.

19       45. This Complaint discusses no fewer than six separate materially misleading  
20 public communications about TASER that were authored, issued, filed or otherwise  
21 publicly distributed by the Defendants, one during 2007 and the balance during 2008  
22 alone. These are not the sole examples of the Defendants' misleading communications,

but they are examples of such. Injunctive relief is appropriate to put a stop to such actions.

46. As noted, TASER has obtained information regarding two conversations between LEA's Paul Feldman and McNulty in which McNulty described his plan to harm TASER by, among other things, drafting and publishing press releases containing false statements or material omissions. McNulty took such actions both to damage TASER and to benefit himself, as well as Stinger and Gruder.

47. McNulty acted willfully and maliciously.

## **THE BESTEX/LEA "ALLIANCE"**

48. In January 2007, McNulty approached LEA, ostensibly on behalf of Bestex. McNulty proposed to Feldman, LEA's president, that the two companies form a partnership to manufacture a stun gun that could compete with TASER's offerings on the consumer market.

49. McNulty proposed that LEA produce the gun body using the patents that McNulty had previously sold to LEA. McNulty proposed that Bestex produce the "cartridges" for the guns—components equivalent to a firearm's ammunition magazine.

50. As McNulty described his proposed alliance, Feldman became concerned about the legalities of McNulty's proposal and his motivations for making the proposal. Specifically, McNulty was proposing a partnership in name only—one that would result in publicity for both companies, but would likely not result in creation or production of a competing ECD.

1       51. Feldman also feared that McNulty's plan essentially amounted to fraud on  
2 the market and market manipulation.

3       52. During McNulty's January 25, 2007 conversation with Feldman, it became  
4 clear to Feldman that McNulty was proposing a sham transaction between Bestex and  
5 LEA.

6       53. McNulty first suggested that LEA put out an announcement that LEA had  
7 sold 12,500 units of a competing stun gun. McNulty suggested that Bestex would  
8 purchase the devices.

9       54. Upon information and belief, from prior conversations, McNulty and  
10 Feldman knew that even if LEA and Bestex had made such an arrangement, the actual  
11 value of the sale would be *de minimis*, due to the low value of the component parts  
12 involved.

13       55. As McNulty explained his plan, rather than disclose to the public the dollar  
14 amount for the sale, LEA would publicize only the quantity sold – 12,500 – which was a  
15 large quantity of ECDs compared to what TASER would sell in a single sale in the  
16 consumer market. McNulty told Feldman that, with a press release announcement like  
17 that, which didn't disclose the actual dollar value, LEA's stock "should go crazy."  
18 McNulty also volunteered to prepare a "proposed press release" to send to Feldman.

19       56. McNulty explained that by not disclosing the details nor the dollar amounts  
20 associated with the sale, investors would purchase LEA stock, relying merely upon the  
21 quantity sold. As McNulty noted in the conversation, LEA could keep the actual details  
22

1 of the transaction “close knit” for probably three to four months, before people could find  
2 out the actual value of the sale was small.

3 57. As a result of the announcement, McNulty explained, the value of LEA’s  
4 stock would be increased, based upon the false public perception the announcement  
5 would create that LEA was not only competing with TASER in the consumer market, but  
6 outselling TASER 5-to-1.

7 58. McNulty told Feldman that the matter had to be “promoted right,” with an  
8 announcement just of the volume, and that a “plus” to such an announcement was that it  
9 would get on TASER’s Yahoo! Finance website, because LEA would be producing a  
10 product that would ostensibly compete with TASER.

11 59. McNulty also predicted that if LEA so announced the sale of 12,500 units,  
12 the announcement would damage TASER and make TASER “a \$2.00 stock.”

13 60. In addition to discussing the sham transaction, McNulty explained to  
14 Feldman that he sometimes drafted Stinger press releases in order to “unload” the  
15 remaining Stinger stock he had received.

16 61. For example, McNulty mentioned that, on Monday, he would be putting out  
17 a Stinger press release that would enable him to “get rid of” the rest of his Stinger stock.

18 62. In fact, on Monday, January 29, 2007 – the Monday immediately after the  
19 January 25, 2007 conversation – Stinger issued a press release entitled “Stinger Systems  
20 Sells Stingers to Agencies in New Hampshire.”

21 63. McNulty also explained to Feldman how, to sell stock, he used press  
22 releases that he authored for Bestex. He said, for example, he did a news release from

1 Bestex that “pushed” LEA’s stock up to \$3.20 a share, and then he got rid of “a good  
2 portion” of his stock. In the press release McNulty drafted for Bestex, he had Park, the  
3 CEO of Bestex, specifically reference Stinger.

4 64. Upon information and belief, McNulty used his knowledge of the  
5 impending press release to choose a profitable time in which to “unload” or sell a portion  
6 of his Stinger stock.

7 65. McNulty also described his intent to use lawsuits strategically to damage  
8 TASER and to drive down the price of TASER’s stock. McNulty explained that he was  
9 planning on suing TASER under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations  
10 (RICO) statutes. McNulty said he was planning on hitting TASER with a RICO suit, and  
11 asking that the Court dissolve TASER as a remedy for a corrupt enterprise. While  
12 McNulty acknowledged that such an extreme remedy “was never going to happen,” that  
13 would not be the real point of his RICO suit. McNulty’s real goal was instead the  
14 adverse effect his RICO suit would have on TASER’s stock when he sued not only  
15 TASER, but TASER’s senior executives as well.

16 66. Incredibly, McNulty even admitted to Feldman how McNulty intended to  
17 blatantly lie in a press release, by claiming in the press release that Stinger was looking at  
18 manufacturing TASER’s cartridges, even though it really wasn’t.

19 67. After reviewing McNulty’s proposal, the LEA Board rejected it, concerned  
20 that entering into the contract with Bestex in the manner proposed by McNulty could be  
21 viewed as stock manipulation.  
22

1       68. On February 9, 2007, Feldman, on behalf of LEA, sent a letter to McNulty.  
2 A copy of the letter is attached as Exhibit 2 and incorporated by this reference.

3       69. In the letter, Feldman recounted the telephone conversation he had with  
4 McNulty. He explained that the Board would not approve a contract between Bestex and  
5 LEA.

6       70. Specifically, the letter stated:

7           “Under no circumstances will LEA be put in the position where it is  
8 possible that anyone could point a finger at the Company, its Board  
9 members or anybody affiliated with the Company that they  
10 participated in any attempt to manipulate LEA’s stock. This is a  
11 serious matter and therefore we will not enter into a contract with  
12 Bestex and will not authorize any announcement which we do not  
believe are above board, and factually accurate. We do not publish  
announcements for the purpose of moving shares. Again, we will not  
be doing any business with Bestex and we will not publish any  
announcements or do anything which even give the appearance of any  
attempt to manipulate the stock of our Company.”

13       71. Undaunted by LEA’s sharp rebuke, almost a year later, on January 17,  
14 2008, Bestex released a press release entitled “Bestex Company, Inc. to Introduce New  
15 Projectile Stun Gun Models to Consumer Market. Company Files Briefs in TASER  
16 Case.” *See Exhibit 1.*

17       72. In the press release, Park, the CEO of Bestex, is quoted as saying “In fact,  
18 Bestex Company, Inc. has also discussed marketing American Exchange traded Law  
19 Enforcement Associates, Inc. Audio Intelligence Devices (AID) business’ consumer  
20 model non-firearm spring launched projectile stun gun....”

21       73. However, LEA had no intention to partner with Bestex, as LEA had clearly  
22 indicated in January, 2007.

1       74.     The January 17 press release also contains additional “quotes,” purportedly  
2 by Bestex CEO Park. Many of Park’s lengthy comments are directed at TASER, and  
3 were patently intended to put TASER in a negative light. For example, Mr. Park is  
4 quoted as saying that TASER should be “embarrassed and ashamed” at its actions.

5       75.     McNulty also figures prominently in the January 17 press release, as Park is  
6 quoted as saying that Bestex “is extremely grateful” to McNulty for supposedly, “on  
7 moral grounds,” defending Bestex “pro bono.”

8       76.     The press release also goes out of its way to tout LEA: “Bestex Company  
9 is quite impressed with the performance of [LEA’s] low cost consumer projectile stun  
10 gun and with [LEA’s] product development generally.”

11       77.     As evidenced by a February 27, 2008 conversation with Feldman, McNulty  
12 authored the above press release. In fact, McNulty admitted to Feldman in that  
13 conversation that McNulty had “wanted to try and push your stock up” with the release.

14       78.     On January 18, 2008, Eric P. Littman, counsel for LEA, contacted Douglas  
15 Klint, the Vice President of TASER. Mr. Littman explained that McNulty had forwarded  
16 a preliminary proposal to LEA, “allegedly on behalf of Bestex.” Mr. Littman further  
17 explained that there were no discussions, as described in the Bestex January 17 press  
18 release. Instead, the LEA Board had flatly rejected the proposal after concluding that  
19 “McNulty’s proposal was a veiled attempt at market manipulation.” *See Email from Eric*  
20 *Littman to Douglas Klint, January 18, 2008, attached as Exhibit 3 and incorporated by*  
21 *this reference.*

## **PROTECTIVE ORDER**

79. On January 5, 2007, TASER filed a lawsuit against Stinger in the District of Arizona. See *TASER Int'l., Inc. v. Stinger Systems, Inc.*, 2:07-cv-00042-MHM.

80. In that suit, TASER alleged claims of patent infringement and false advertising against Stinger. One of the technologies discussed in the lawsuit is Stinger's Quantum Flyback Technology ("QFT") – which Stinger claimed was "patented circuitry technology."

81. Following the common practice in cases involving patents and other proprietary intellectual property, the parties stipulated to a protective order, regarding discovery, to avoid dissemination of trade secrets and similar materials to the public, and to protect the parties' interests in their respective intellectual property.

82. The protective order allowed parties to designate materials produced in discovery as either "CONFIDENTIAL" or "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

83. According to the protective order, materials designated as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" were severely restricted. The parties themselves were not allowed to view any document so designated. In addition, only two specifically-named TASER in-house attorneys were allowed to view documents bearing the "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" designation.

84. On May 21, 2007, Judge Murguia, the judge presiding over the Arizona *TASER v. Stinger* matter, entered the protective order in the case. (See Docket #27). On May 31, 2007, Stinger issued a press release entitled "TASER International Stipulates to Restrictive Protective Order to Glimpse Stinger Systems' New QFT Technology Capable

1 of Being Fired in Wireless Projectile." See press release, attached as Exhibit 4, and  
2 incorporated by this reference. On May 31, the day of the release, the price of TASER  
3 stock dropped from \$11.09 a share to as low as \$10.42 a share, ultimately closing at  
4 \$10.54 a share. The \$0.67 drop in share price represented an approximate reduction of  
5 \$40,000,000 in TASER's market capital.

6 85. Because it is standard procedure for a party claiming patent infringement to  
7 view the technology at issue pursuant to the terms of a protective order issued by the  
8 court, the press release, which attributed great significance to the protective order, was  
9 misleading and false. It gave the impression that TASER entered the protective order so  
10 that it could gain proprietary information about a competitor.

11 86. Additional facts, including discussion about the prevalence of protective  
12 orders in civil litigation, along with an acknowledgement that TASER employees would  
13 not be able to review the proprietary information under the protective order, would have  
14 made the press release not misleading.

15 87. The misleading and false statements in the press release damaged TASER.

16 88. Upon information and belief, relying upon the misleading and false  
17 statements in the press release, investors in TASER sold shares that they would not have  
18 otherwise sold but for the misleading statements.

19 89. Upon information and belief, relying upon the misleading and false  
20 statements in the press release, investors in Stinger purchased shares that they would not  
21 have otherwise purchased but for the misleading statements.

22

1       90. Contrary to the implication of the press release he drafted, McNulty knew  
2 that in cases like this it was normal to get access to the other side's propriety material  
3 with the help of a protective order, and he specifically admitted as much in the February  
4 27, 2008 conversation with Feldman.

5       91. As evidenced by the February 27, 2008 conversation, McNulty knew that  
6 the use of a protective order was normal, yet he authored a press release that was  
7 misleading.

8       92. McNulty authored this press release with malice and with the intent to harm  
9 TASER.

10      93. McNulty also authored this press release with the intent to artificially  
11 increase the price of Stinger stock.

12      94. McNulty authored this press release both for his personal benefit, and for  
13 the benefit of Stinger, for which he was an agent.

14      95. Upon information and belief, Gruder sanctioned the press release and  
15 participated in its creation. This is evidenced by the fact that Gruder was the CEO of  
16 Stinger at the time of the press release. Removing any doubt as to his complicity, Gruder  
17 is quoted in the press release discussing QFT.

18      **STINGER, GRUDER AND MCNULTY'S JANUARY 2008 PRESS RELEASES**

19      A.     **January 9, 2008 Press Release.**

20      96. In a span of three days, Stinger and Gruder, through McNulty, released a  
21 series of press releases which, through misleading and false statements, significantly  
22 harmed TASER and negatively affected the price of TASER stock.

1       97. On January 9, 2008, Stinger released a press release entitled “Stinger  
2 Systems Request Reexamination of TASER International’s Intellectual Property.” See  
3 attached Exhibit 5, incorporated by this reference. The press release contained a  
4 subheading which stated: “Large Portion of TASER’s Intellectual Property in Jeopardy.”

5 *Id.*

6       98. The press release explained that Stinger had submitted documents to the  
7 United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) to have TASER Patent No.  
8 7,234,262 reexamined. The press release implied that, were the reexamination  
9 successful, a significant portion of TASER’s patents could be invalidated.

10      99. The press release was misleading in numerous ways.

11      100. First, the fact that one requests a patent reexamination is unremarkable.  
12 Although one has requested a reexamination, it does not ensure that reexamination will  
13 be granted by the USPTO. Furthermore, even if reexamination were granted by the  
14 USPTO, there would be no guarantee – or even likelihood – that reexamination would  
15 result in the USPTO finding an issue with the patent. As federal courts have held,  
16 USPTO’s mere granting of a reexamination “does not establish a likelihood of patent  
17 invalidity.” *Hoescht Celanese Corp. v. BP Chems., Ltd.*, 78 F.3d 1575, 1584 (Fed. Cir.  
18 1996).

19      101. Next, the patent that was the subject of Stinger’s USPTO reexamination  
20 request was related to the ADVANCED TASER® M-26 – an older model that TASER  
21 no longer produces on a large scale.

1           102. Finally, the press release significantly overstated the effect that a  
2 reexamination of Patent No. 7,234,262 would have on TASER's intellectual property.  
3 Even if Patent No. 7,234,262 were invalidated via the patent reexamination process,  
4 TASER would not be hampered in any way in its ability to manufacture or market its  
5 then-current line of ECDs, including the TASER X26 model.

6           103. By selectively including information about the importance of the  
7 reexamination process, Stinger made false statements and omitted facts that would make  
8 the press release not misleading.

9           104. By stating that the reexamination (and subsequent invalidation) of Patent  
10 No. 7,234,262 would place a "large portion" of TASER's intellectual property in  
11 jeopardy, Stinger made false statements and omitted materials facts that would make the  
12 press release not misleading.

13           105. On information and belief, in large measure because of the misleading press  
14 release, there was a substantial sell-off of TASER stock on January 9, 2008 with trading  
15 volume increasing from 1,427,996 shares traded on January 8, to 5,360,203 shares traded  
16 on January 9. In addition, TASER's stock price, which opened on January 9 at \$13.20 a  
17 share, dropped as low as \$10.11 a share, ultimately closed at \$12.54 a share on that day,  
18 and then continued to drop over the next few days, as discussed further below. The  
19 January 9 drop in share value once again caused a loss in TASER's market capital of  
20 approximately \$40,000,000.

21           106. As a result of the false and misleading statements made by Stinger, through  
22 its agent McNulty, TASER was damaged.

1           B.     January 10, 2008 Press Release.

2       107. In reaction to Stinger's misleading and false January 9, 2008 press release  
3 and the effects of the press release on the market, Jeffries & Company, an independent  
4 securities firm, issued a report on January 10, 2008 entitled "Patent Confusion Creates  
5 Buying Opportunity."

6       108. The report described Stinger's January 9, 2008 press release as  
7 "misleading" and described the sell-off spurred by the misleading press release as "an  
8 overreaction."

9       109. In response, Stinger on January 10 issued yet another misleading press  
10 release entitled, "Jeffries & Co. Information on TASER's 7,234,262 Patent 'Grossly  
11 Inaccurate.'" (See copy attached as Exhibit 6.) On information and belief, McNulty,  
12 assisted by Gruder or with Gruder's approval, authored the January 10 release as well.

13       110. Stinger's January 10 press release wrongly condemned the Jeffries report as  
14 "grossly inaccurate," and reiterated some of the misleading claims from Stinger's January  
15 9 press release.

16       111. Betraying McNulty's own involvement with the release, the release quotes  
17 McNulty as saying the Jeffries report was "misinformation" that was "being fed to the  
18 financial markets." The release goes on say that McNulty – purportedly "having no  
19 equity interest in Stinger Systems, Inc. whatsoever," considered the patent reexamination  
20 "to be serious."

21       112. To try and mitigate the damage done by these false and misleading press  
22 releases, TASER issued its own press release in order to address the blatantly misleading

1 and false statements made by Stinger and McNulty. See "TASER International  
2 Comments On Intellectual Property: Motives of Stinger's Unusual Press Releases  
3 Questioned", January 10, 2008, attached as Exhibit 7 and incorporated by this reference.

4 113. But the Stinger/Gruder/McNulty press releases continued to impact  
5 TASER. On January 10, trading volume remained at an extremely high volume, with  
6 sales of 5,852,230 shares. And TASER's share price closed even lower at \$11.97 a share.

7 **C. January 11, 2008.**

8 114. On January 11, 2008, Stinger released *yet another* press release related to  
9 the patent reexamination matter.

10 115. This press release was entitled "Stinger Systems Comments on TASER  
11 International Patent Case Comments." See attached Exhibit 8, incorporated by this  
12 reference. This press release also contained false or misleading information. For  
13 example, the press release misleadingly implies that the overwhelming majority of  
14 requests for patent examinations result in the patents being invalidated. In fact, the patent  
15 and trade mark office cancels all claims to a patent in only about 12% of such cases,  
16 according to a recent federal court decision. *Telemac Corp. v. Teledigital, Inc.*, 450 F.  
17 Supp. 2d 1107, 1110 (N.D. Cal. 2006). And as noted before, the particular patent at issue  
18 in the Stinger re-examination request was not one that was critical to TASER's ongoing  
19 operations.

20 116. Stinger's January 11 press release also included the misleading and  
21 unsubstantiated suggestion – quoting Gruder – that "most law enforcement agencies"  
22 Stinger has called on "strongly prefer the Stinger S-200 over the Taser X26," and that

1 "many departments currently using Taser have expressed interest in trading them in for  
2 Stingers." The release goes on to refer to McNulty's comments, and even manages to  
3 mention Bestex.

4 117. On information and belief, this January 11, 2008 press release was also  
5 drafted by McNulty, with the aid or approval of Gruder.

6 118. On information and belief, stemming at least in part from the misleading  
7 January 11 press release, TASER stock closed down still lower, at \$11.57 a share.  
8 Indeed, the drop from \$13.20 a share on January 9, to \$11.57 a share on January 11,  
9 meant that TASER's market capital had plummeted nearly \$100 million in three days.  
10 On information and belief, the Defendants' misleading press release caused or  
11 contributed to the loss.

12 119. This press release too, and the misinformation in it, damaged TASER.

13 D. **Modification of Stinger's Website.**

14 120. The January 9 press release discussed above also appeared on Stinger's  
15 website, located at <http://www.stingersystems.com>, soon after it was published. The  
16 press release appeared on the "Press Releases" page of the Stinger website. *See*  
17 Screenshots from Stinger Systems, Inc. website as of January 18, 2008, attached as  
18 Exhibit 9 and incorporated by this reference.

19 121. However, in the months following the publication of the January 9, 2008  
20 press release, Stinger modified the "Press Releases" section of its website significantly.  
21 First, Stinger removed the January 9 press release entry from its website. Then, Stinger  
22 created a press release entry on January 13, 2008 – a Sunday – entitled "Stinger Systems

1 request reexamination of TASER International's Intellectual Property." This was the  
2 *same* title that the January 9, 2008 press release was given.

3 122. However, Stinger did not include any text in the press release. Instead, a  
4 user who clicks on the press release will be greeted by a blank press release, displaying  
5 only the title of the press release. *See Screenshot of January 13, 2008 press release,*  
6 attached as Exhibit 10 and incorporated by this reference.

7 123. Next, Stinger created a press release entry on January 18, 2008 entitled  
8 "Large Portion of TASER's Intellectual Property in Jeopardy." This was the *same*  
9 subheading that was given to the January 9, 2008 press release. *See Screenshot of*  
10 January 18, 2008 press release, attached as Exhibit 11 and incorporated by this reference.  
11 However, Stinger neglected to change the date on the press release itself – which still  
12 reflected its original January 9, 2008 date.

13 124. Upon information and belief, Stinger changed the dates on the press release  
14 in order to disguise the correlation between the false and misleading statements made by  
15 Stinger and the effect of those statements on TASER and the prices of TASER's and  
16 Stinger's stock.

17 125. Similarly, upon information and belief, Stinger requested that Yahoo!  
18 remove the Stinger press releases from January, 2008 in which Stinger made false or  
19 misleading statements.

20 126. On the Yahoo! finance site for Stinger, which McNulty referenced  
21 numerous times in the January 2007 and February 2008 Conversations, the only headline  
22

1 which appears from the relevant time period is TASER's January 10, 2008 response to  
2 Stinger's false and misleading January 9, 2008 press release.

3 127. Upon information and belief, Stinger had the press releases removed from  
4 its Yahoo! finance site in order to disguise the correlation between the false and  
5 misleading statements made by Stinger and the results of those statements on the prices  
6 of Stinger and TASER's stock.

7 **APRIL 2008 LAWSUIT AND RELATED MARKETING MATERIALS**

8 128. On April 18, 2008, Stinger filed a lawsuit against TASER in the District of  
9 Arizona. *See Stinger Systems, Inc. v. TASER Int'l*, 2:08-CV-00747-FJM.

10 129. In the lawsuit, Stinger alleged claims of false advertising, unfair  
11 competition, and injurious falsehood.

12 130. In the complaint, Stinger accused TASER of circulating a "preliminary"  
13 version of a study allegedly conducted "by the National Institute of Justice" (the "NIJ").  
14 (The NIJ is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the United States  
15 Department of Justice.) In fact, the January 25, 2008 report – a report for the NIJ that  
16 was prepared by the Florida Gulf Coast University Weapons & Equipment Research  
17 Institute – gives no indication whatsoever that it is "preliminary." A copy of the first part  
18 of the report, including the Executive Summary, is attached as Exhibit 12. The report  
19 methodically compared the TASER and Stinger ECDs, and found TASER's product  
20 superior to Stinger's.

21 131. Moreover, Stinger's complaint fails to mention that on January 28, 2008,  
22 the NIJ, the government sponsor of the study, sent a letter to both Stinger and TASER,

1 giving both the opportunity to respond to the report. *See Letter from Operational  
2 Technologies Division, January 28, 2008*, attached as Exhibit 13 and incorporated by this  
3 reference. The letter clearly stated that it was providing a “draft final report.”

4 132. Additionally, when TASER requested a copy of the final report, the United  
5 States Department of Justice provided a copy of the same January 25, 2008 report,  
6 referring to the report as a “final report.” *See Letter from Dorothy A. Lee, United States*  
7 *Department of Justice, May 22, 2008*, attached as Exhibit 14 and incorporated by this  
8 reference.

9 133. Therefore, Stinger’s lawsuit, based on a claim that TASER had circulated a  
10 preliminary report in a misleading manner, was without merit.

11 134. Although Stinger filed its lawsuit on April 18, 2008, Stinger waited to  
12 announce the suit until April 24, 2008 – the very day that TASER released its quarterly  
13 earnings.

14 135. On April 24, 2008, Stinger then issued a press release entitled “TASER  
15 Sued for False Advertising, Unfair Competition and Injurious Falsehood.”

16 136. Upon information and belief, Stinger issued the press release to coincide  
17 with the announcement of TASER’s quarterly earnings in order to harm TASER and  
18 drive down TASER’s stock price. And on April 24, 2008, TASER’s stock, which opened  
19 at \$8.25 a share, dropped almost a dollar, to \$7.30 a share, before closing at \$7.53 a  
20 share, with an extraordinary 16,013,070 shares having been sold.

21 137. On information and belief, McNulty, with Gruder’s assistance or approval,  
22 authored the false and misleading press release.

1           138. Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m), a plaintiff has 120 days in which to serve a  
2 defendant with a summons. If a plaintiff fails to do so, the court “must dismiss the  
3 action.”

4           139. As Stinger filed its suit on April 18, 2008, it was required to serve the suit  
5 by August 18, 2008.

6           140. Although the lawsuit was never served, this did not dissuade Stinger from  
7 readily using the “lawsuit” as a marketing tool after the time for serving the suit had  
8 passed.

9           141. For example, on September 6, 2008 – weeks after the time for service had  
10 lapsed – Kevin Scholz, Regional Sales Director of Stinger, sent an email entitled “Stinger  
11 Sues TASER.” *See Email from Kevin Scholz, September 6, 2008, attached as Exhibit 15*  
12 and incorporated by this reference.

13           142. Attached to the email was a Word document entitled “Stinger Packet.doc.”  
14 A copy of the document is attached as Exhibit 16 and incorporated by this reference.

15           143. Both the email and the Stinger Packet document make numerous references  
16 to the lawsuit, and borrow liberally from the language of the Complaint.

17           144. On October 8, 2008, Judge Martone, the Judge to which the case was  
18 assigned, issued an Order to Show Cause against Stinger. The Order notified Stinger that  
19 the matter would be dismissed within 10 days – on October 17 – if Stinger was unable to  
20 show good cause for its failure to serve the summons and complaint. Then on October  
21 17, 2008, Stinger itself dismissed the complaint.

22

145. Upon information and belief, Stinger filed the lawsuit with no intent to ever serve the suit on TASER or actually litigate the claims. Rather, upon information and belief, Stinger's primary or sole objective in filing the suit was to improperly use the lawsuit as a tool to damage TASER and benefit Stinger, and to deflect focus from the NIJ report, which had been unfavorable to Stinger and its stun guns.

## **USE OF YAHOO! FINANCE SITE**

146. In the press releases described in the Complaint, and in other press releases, Defendants included TASER's stock ticker symbol, TASR.

147. As explained by McNulty during the February 27, 2008 conversation with Feldman, he did this in order to place press releases issued by TASER's competitors directly on TASER's Yahoo! finance site, where, according to McNulty, "50,000 people a day" will see it.

## COUNT ONE

(Violation of Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b))

148. TASER incorporates in this claim all the prior and subsequent allegations contained in the Complaint.

149. Through the use of the mails or other instrumentalities of communication in interstate commerce, the Defendants intentionally made statements of material fact in press releases and e-mails which they knew to be untrue, and/or omitted to state material facts in press releases and e-mails which omissions they knew would render the press releases and e-mails misleading under the circumstances.

150. The Defendants took the above actions for the purpose of harming TASER and defrauding and/or misleading actual and potential TASER shareholders, in violation of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 10b-5 and 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b).

151. The Defendants acted with the intent to artificially drive down the price of TASER stock and to artificially increase the price of Stinger stock and thus harm TASER and benefit TASER's competitors including Stinger and LEA.

152. The Defendants' untrue statements of material fact and/or omissions of material facts in press releases and e-mails caused TASER stock to decline to an artificially low price—lower than it would otherwise have been if the Defendants had not acted unlawfully.

153. The artificially-induced decline in TASER's stock price damaged TASER as discussed above.

154. The Defendants' continuing efforts to harm TASER through such illegal practices entitle TASER to injunctive relief to stop Defendants from engaging in such practices.

## **COUNT TWO**

### **(Trade Libel/Defamation)**

155. TASER incorporates in this claim all the prior and subsequent allegations contained in the Complaint.

156. As alleged in detail in the preceding paragraphs, Defendants made a series of false and misleading statements or omissions about TASER, including false and misleading statements about TASER's goods and its business.

157. Those statements were false and defamatory.

158. Defendants knew at the time the statements were made that the statements were false and defamatory.

159. Defendants made the statements with reckless disregard for their truth.

160. Defendants' wide publication of the false and defamatory statements was unprivileged.

161. Defendants made the false and defamatory statements intentionally, with an evil mind and the intent to cause injury, and/or with reckless disregard of the substantial risks that their conduct might significantly injure TASER.

162. TASER suffered damages as a result of Defendants' false and defamatory statements.

163. In engaging in the foregoing conduct, Defendants acted with malice, fraud and oppression, and with a conscious and wanton disregard for TASER's rights and interests. TASER is therefore entitled to an award of punitive and exemplary damages against Defendants.

## COUNT THREE

**(Violation of Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))**

164. TASER incorporates in this claim all the prior and subsequent allegations contained in the Complaint.

165. As alleged in detail in the preceding paragraphs, Defendants made a series of materially false and misleading statements of fact or omissions about TASER that deceived or had the capacity to deceive the public.

1       166. Those false and misleading statements were used in commerce, and in  
2 connection with goods or services.

3       167. The statements were part of Defendants' commercial advertising or  
4 promotion, and misrepresented the nature, characteristics and qualities of TASER's  
5 goods, services, or commercial activities,

6           168. TASER suffered damages as a result of Defendants' false and defamatory  
7 statements.

## **COUNT FOUR**

### **(Abuse of Process)**

10        169. TASER incorporates in this claim all the prior and subsequent allegations  
11 contained in the Complaint.

<sup>12</sup> 170. Stinger filed suit against TASER on April 18, 2008 (“April 2008 lawsuit”).

13           171. Stinger never served the complaint on TASER, its time to do so expired,  
14 and Stinger dismissed the lawsuit.

15           172. Stinger publicly advertised, on at least two separate occasions (April 24,  
16           2008 press release and September 6, 2008 marketing materials), the fact that it had filed  
17           the lawsuit, and the nature of the allegations it asserted against TASER, even though it  
18           had not served and never intended to serve the lawsuit.

19        173. Stinger was aware of the timing of TASER's release of its quarterly  
20 earnings, and upon information and belief, timed the lawsuit and the press release to  
21 coincide with TASER's earnings' release.

174. Stinger did not file the April 2008 lawsuit against TASER for the purpose of resolving a legal dispute or to otherwise legitimately use the legal process.

175. Instead, Stinger filed the lawsuit for the primary and intended purpose of damaging TASER's business and goodwill, and driving down TASER's stock price.

176. Stinger's filing of the April 2008 lawsuit without any intent to use its filing for any legitimate purpose, along with its publication of the lawsuit against TASER, are willful acts in the use of the legal process not proper in the regular conduct of a legal proceeding.

177. TASER suffered damages as a result of Stinger's misuse of the legal process.

178. In engaging in the foregoing conduct, Stinger acted with malice, fraud and oppression, and with a conscious and wanton disregard for TASER's rights and interests. TASER is therefore entitled to an award of punitive and exemplary damages against Stinger.

## **COUNT FIVE**

## **(Deceptive Trade Practices)**

179. TASER incorporates in this claim all the prior and subsequent allegations contained in the Complaint.

180. As alleged in detail in the preceding paragraphs, Defendants knowingly made false representations about the characteristics, benefits, or quantities of goods offered for sale by TASER.

181. As alleged in detail in the preceding paragraphs, Defendants disparaged TASER's goods, services and business by false or misleading representation of fact.

182. As alleged in detail in the preceding paragraphs, Defendants violated state and federal statutes relating to the sale of goods or services.

183. Defendants' false and misleading statements constitute deceptive trade practices, and are prima facie evidence of Stinger's intent to injure its competitor TASER and to destroy or substantially lessen competition.

184. TASER suffered damages as a result of the Defendants' deceptive trade practices.

## JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

185. TASER requests a jury trial on all issues so triable.

WHEREFORE, TASER prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

(a) For temporary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting McNulty, Gruder and Stinger from issuing press releases and other communications about TASER that contain false and misleading statements;

(b) For money damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

(c) For exemplary or punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

(d) For an award of TASER's attorneys' fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action;

(e) For an award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest on any amounts awarded herein; ands

3

1 (f) For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

2 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 2009.

3 ALBRIGHT STODDARD WARNICK &  
4 ALBRIGHT

5 By:

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## VERIFICATION

Douglas E. Klint declares the following:

I am Vice-President and General Counsel of TASER International, Inc., the plaintiff in this lawsuit. I have read the attached Complaint, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the facts set forth in the Complaint are true. I make this declaration under penalty of perjury.

  
Douglas E. Klint

Douglas E. Klint

### **LIST OF TASER COMPLAINT EXHIBITS**

1. 1/17/08 press release (re: McNulty has represented Bestex pro bono.)
2. 2/9/07 letter from Feldman to McNulty
3. 1/18/08 e-mail from Littman to Klint
4. 5/31/07 Stinger press release re: TASER stipulates to protective order
5. 1/9/08 Stinger press release re: Stinger requests examination of TASER IP
6. 1/10/08 Stinger press release re: report of Jeffries & Co.
7. 1/10/08 TASER press release re: Stinger's motives in issuing press releases
8. 1/11/08 Stinger press release
9. Screen shots of Stinger Web site as of January 18, 2008, showing 1/9/08 press release
10. Screenshot of January 13, 2008 "press release" on Stinger's Web site.
11. Screenshot of January 18, 2008 "press release" on Stinger's Web site.
12. 1/28/08 report from Florida Gulf Coast University Weapons & Equipment Research Institute (extracts)
13. 1/28/08 letter
14. 5/22/08 letter from the United States Department of Justice
15. 9/6/08 e-mail from Kevin Scholtz
16. Stinger packet document